THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*

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TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.....CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COW BOYS.

"I'll read you a matter deep and dangerous,
Full of peril and adventurous spirit."

The intervening period from the commencement of the year 1776 to the close of '78, was an eventful time for the infant Republic. They had declared their Independence, had thrown off the yoke of Britain, and the time had now arrived when, in the words of a patriot, it was to be seen "whether Americans had virtue enough to be free or not." The year '78, was particularly distinguished for the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, for several brilliant engagements on the tented field, which shed an undying lustre upon the American arms, and for the many bands of predatory ruffians who infested the forests in the vicinity of New York, and "the neutral ground." They were composed of renegade tories and villians of every description. They were fierce savages, verifying the assertion of the poet—

"He that loves not his country, loves nothing."

It was a balmy morning in June. The sun shone with intense brilliancy, and his burning rays were reflected from the armor of a solitary equestrian, who was wending his way from West Chester to Philadelphia. His demeanor stamped him at once as one of the brave sons of liberty. An air of determination and fearlessness was blended with a humorous expression which lingered ab out his visage, upon which

"middle age
Had slightly pressed her signet sage."

"Jove!" exclaimed he, "here is old Baker's they told me of at Chester," and sprung his jaded Rosemante; he soon dismounted at the door of a miserable inn, and giving his noble beast into the hands of an attendant, made his way into the interior of the dwelling.

The landlord was alone. Our adventurer knew him for a staunch patriot, and greeted him accordingly. "Well, Baker," said he, "is there any news stirring?"

"None of consequence, sir. Are you going to the city?"

"Yes; what's the distance?"

"About five miles by the district road, but—"

"But what, pray?"

"Why, the Cow Boys are as thick as blackberries. A band of twenty robbed two men yesterday, and only last Monday, there was a man murdered outright."

The man stopped at a window and mused anxiously. At length he said, in a subdued voice,—"Baker, I have been told that you are honest. I am paymaster in the army, and with me I have several thousand dollars. To go through the forest as I am now, would be an act of consummate folly. Can you rig me with a poor horse and a countryman's dress, with a wig and quaker hat.?"

"Yes, Major. I have the very things. If you'll come this way I'll show you."

In a few minutes Major Barton returned, having undergone a complete metamorphosis. A pair of homespun breeches, drab coat, and broad brimmed beaver, had superceded his military equipage, every trace of which had disappeared, and his soldier like bearing had given place to the demure and quiet deportment of the honest quaker. Albeit his bold eye flashed from under the broad brim of his upper integument, and sadly belied the meek disposition which it became him to assume. The money was carefully deposited in a pair of saddle bags, which were thrown across the saddle, and Maj Barton mounted.

"Good morning, Baker. Take good care of my beast."

"I will," shouted the worthy landlord, "and luck be with you."

The Major rode on in silence, and thus communed with himself: "This is indeed making a virtue of necessity, to be compelled to ride this sorry jade." It was a transformation indeed, and no one would have supposed him any other than a peaceful and harmless quaker.

He had proceeded about a mile into the forest, and was turning a short angle in the road, when he was commanded, in a stentorian voice, to "stand!" Two men were near him, as villanous looking beings as one may often look upon. Squalid wretchedness was depicted on every feature, and in a voice rendered hollow by misery, they demanded his money.

"Alas! my friends," said our gentle quaker, "I have, but little filthy lucre, yet even that little I will bestow upon thee, if thou demandest it. But, friend, release my beast, and fear not that I shall attempt to escape thee. Why dost thou pursue this course, ruining both the body and that immortal part that dyeth not? I would that ye would cleave unto some honest calling—but if ye will imbrue your hands in the blood of your fellow men, join the forces of your country, and—"

"Look here, you infernal hypocrite!" shouted one of them, "stop your lingo. Give us your money, and curse your preaching."

The quaker fumbled first in one pocket and then in the other; producing some change, he handed it to them in silence. They eyed the paltry sum with looks in which chagrin and wrath struggled for mastery.

"Three fips and four coppers! Begone!" and bestowing two or three kicks upon the old horse, which merely started him into a gallop, they dashed through the tangled waste of underwood, and were soon beyond the ken of the honest quaker, *alias* Maj. Burton of the Continental Army. He sobered his animal into a patient trot more becoming his garb, and whistling as he went for want of thought, he soon entered the city in safety, and with his comrades in arms, had many a hearty laugh at his adventure with the Cow Boys.

Opposition Grog Shops confuse a Man's Politics.—A friend in describing a scene he witnessed in the Street, not long since, gave us a very forcible illustration of the importance of mixing liquors in a political contest. In passing up Main Street he saw a man in great dubiety, as to the whereabouts of his center of gravity, and who found it necessary to keep fast hold of his cart to steady himself, while he endeavored to fix his jug, containing, doubtless, political eye salve, which though it inflames the eyes, gives a man nevertheless a wonderful clear perception of the merits of candidates.

After working at his jug for some time, his patriotism began to ferment, and grasping the cart with renewed energy, he raised his head and shouted, *hurrah for Harrison!* Then looking down and pondering the matter a little, he raised his head and shouted, *hurrah! for Van*——(a pause) *hurrah for Van Buren!* The fellow was evidently confused as to which side he belonged. He had probably been at the Grog Shops of both parties, which confused his political creed; and though brim full of patriotism and whiskey, he could not tell for the life of him, which side to *hurrah* for. But *hurrah he must*, for some body, or explode, and after a second perplexing cogitation as to the whereabouts of his politics, he raised up again, and bawled out, *Hail Columbia! Ah!* said he, *now I know I am right—hurrah for—Hail Columbia!!—S. C. Temperance Advocate.*

A precious Rascal.—Some cold-blooded wretch, from whose skull the bump of honesty has been completely rubbed off, (how we should like to develope it again with a good hickory stick,) did recently, in defiance of law, and without fear of editorial malediction, feloniously abstract our overcoat and absquatulize therewith, leaving us in a state of nudity entirely incompatible with the present state of atmospheric frigidity.

Now, we hold it to be a settled axiom in moral philosophy, though Paley neglected to lay it down in his book, that any man who would steal an Editor's coat, would kick his grand mother, and take her last pipe of tobacco.—*Ib.*

Scene in a Grand Jury Room.—Question by a Grand Juror: "Mr. ——, are you in the habit of visiting doggeries?"

Answer: "No, sir, not since I joined the Temperance Society."

Question: "Have you seen any gambling going on?"

Answer: "Not since I saw you betting at the race course."

Question, by the Foreman: "Gentlemen, have you any thing more to ask the witness?" [Exit witness amid general merriment.]

The Jews at Damascus.—The following is the text of the Firman to the Governor of Damascus, issued by Mehemet Ali, for liberating the Jews of that city: "A memorial from Messrs. Moses Montefiore and Cremieux has been laid before our eyes containing their hopes and wishes. They have been sent to us as delegates from the whole of that part of the people of Europe who profess the religion of Moses. They entreat us to order the liberation of such members of their religion as have been arrested, and to insure tranquility to such of them as have taken flight, in consequence of the inquiries into the disappearance of Father Thomas and his servant Ibrahim, in the month of Dzy Idge 1255. We have considered that it will be worthy of us to accede to the hopes and desires of deputies from a people so numerous. In consequence, we order that all those Jews who have been imprisoned shall be set at liberty; and as to those who have been driven from their homes, I command that they be permitted to return in peace. Each may resume his trade or commerce, and apply himself to his usual occupations.

Anecdote.—The celebrated English Surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper, was one day waited upon by a gentleman afflicted with a tumor on his face, which he was anxious to have removed. The skilful practitioner proceeded immediately to operate, and with the most complete success. The patient, happy and relieved, withdrew without offering the operator the least testimony of gratitude. In the evening, the patient returned, and put into the hands of the Surgeon, bank notes to the amount of twelve thousand pounds sterling. The amount startled Sir Astley, who was on the point of refusing it, when his patient said, I made an oath that I would bring you this evening, the amount of gain I might make on 'change; I have made twelve thousand pounds—here they are! But, suppose you had lost? Then I should have paid you your fee, two guineas.

The Beginning of the End.—The Columbus, O., Statesman says, that an old blue Whig, at that place, when he heard that Corwin, the Abolitionist, was elected, was so elated, that he shouted "now we will have the negro laws repealed, and then the Constitution so altered as to give them the right to vote, and after that the poor Democrats can never beat us again." It seems the black flag of Abolitionism waves triumphantly in the Buckeye State.—*Madison (Ia.) Courier.*

An Unexpected Proposal.—A young lady came over from a great distance "to be cured," and when asked the nature of her complaint, she replied, "As to that matter, I believe there is not a single complaint under the sun which I have not." Here was a fine catalogue of disorders!! I asked if she was married or single? "Single," was the answer. I then told her that so many complaints as she seemed to have could only be cured by a husband! At which observation she was exasperated, but her anger terminated in a proposal to marry me. I never was more surprised in my life, and looked quite stupid.—*Hardy's Travels in Mexico.*

A WHIG MELODY.

Sung at the Federal Convention.

Air—"*Bonnets of Blue.*"

Here's a health to the Federal Whigs,
Here's a health to the Federal Whigs,
May every old tory get blue in the cause,
With "brandy and hard cider" swigs.
What folly it is to be wise!
What folly is argument too!
And since we have little to boast in our cause,
Let's try what liquor will do.

Here's then to the fight at Fort Meigs,
Here's then to the fight at Fort Meigs,
For what if Croghan did manage the *arms!*
The General managed the *legs!*
May bankers meet with success,
May swindlers be shielded from evil—
May specie and honesty be like a jest
And Democracy go to the d——l!

Here's a health to the patriot Bear,
And horse-thieves wherever they are—
Here's a health to Ogle, who made such a boggle
About the President's fare.
Here's a health to him who'll believe
Whatever Whig editors write,
And blessings on those who reason can oppose,
And bitterest scandals indite.

Here's a health to the rattlesnake Wise,
Success to John Davis' lies—
And chief of Northland, with bribes in each hand,
And all of our British allies.
Then shout! for the shinplaster cause,
Huzza for old Tippecanoe!
If braying can give the old Hero applause,
We'll make ourselves Jackasses too.

FEAR.

If evils come not, then our fears are vain;
And if they come, fear but augments the pain.

TYRANNY OF MEHEMET ALI.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

The boasted civilization which Mehemet Ali has introduced into the countries under his sway, is only superficial, and has no origin whatever in any real improvement or amelioration in the condition or for the benefit of their respective populations.

In Egypt, the whole of the lands belong to the Pacha; besides himself there is no landed proprietor, and he has the absolute monopoly of every thing that is grown in the country. The following is the manner in which it is cultivated: Portions of land are divided out between the fellahs of a village, according to the numbers; seed, corn, cotton, or other produce, is given to them; this they sow and reap, and of the produce 75 per cent. is immediately taken to the Pacha's depots. The remaining 25 per cent. is left to them, with, however, the power to take it at a price fixed by the Pacha himself, and then re-sold to them at a higher rate. This is generally done, and reduces the pittance left them about 5 per cent. more; from this they are to pay the capitation tax, which is not levied according to the real number of the inhabitants of a village, but according to numbers at which it is rated in the Government books; so that in one instance with which I was acquainted, a village originally rated at 200, reduced by the conscription to 100, and by death or flight to 40, was still obliged to pay the full capitation: and when I went there, 26 of the 40 had been just bastinadoed to extort from them their proportion of the sum claimed. After the capitation comes the tax on the date trees, raised from 30 to 60 paras by the Pacha, and that of 200 piasters a year for permission to use their own water-wheels, without which the lands situated beyond the overflow of the Nile, or too high for it to reach, would be barren.

Then comes an infinity of taxes on every article of life, even to the cakes of camel's dung, which the women and children collect and dry for fuel, and which pay 25 per cent. in kind at the gate of Cairo and the other towns. Next to the taxes, comes the corvee in the worst form, and in continual action; at any moment the fellahs are liable to be seized for public works, for the transportation of the baggage of the troops, or to track the boats of the Government or its officers, and this without pay or reference to the state of their crop.

When Mehemet Ali made his famous canal from Alexandria to the Nile, he did it by forcibly marching down 150,000 men from all parts of the country, and obliging them to excavate with their hands, as tools they had not, or perhaps could not be provided. The excavation was completed in three months, but 30,000 died in the operation.—Then comes the course of the conscription, which is exercised in a most cruel and arbitrary manner, without any sort of rule or law to regulate it. An order is given to the chief of a district to furnish a certain number of men; these he seizes like wild beasts wherever he can find them, without distinction or exemption, the weak as well as the strong, the sick as well as those in health; and as there is no better road to the Pacha's favor than showing great zeal in this branch of the service, he, if possible, collects more than even demanded.—These are chained, marched down in the river, and embarked amidst the tears and lamentations of their families, who know that they shall probably never see them again; for change of climate, bad treatment, and above all, despair, cause a mortality in the Pacha's army beyond belief; mutilation is not now considered an exemption, and the consequence of the system is, that from Assouan, at the first cataract, to Aleppo, you, literally speaking, never see a young man in a village, and such is the depopulation, that if things continue as they now are, for two years more, and the Pacha insists on keeping up his army to its present force, it will be utterly impossible for the crops to be got in, or for any of the operations of agriculture to be carried on.

The whole of this atrocious system is carried into effect by the cruelest means—no justice of any sort for the weak;—no security for those who are better off; the bastinado and other tortures applied on every occasion, and at the arbitrary will of every officer of the Government. In addition to this, the natives of the country are rarely employed—never in offices of trust, and the whole government is entrusted to Turks. In short, the worst features of the Mameluke and Turkish rules are still in active operation; but the method of applying them is much more ingenious, and the boasted civilization of Mehemit Ali amounts to this—that being beyond doubt a man of extraordinary talents, he knows how to bring into play the resources of the country better than his predecessors did, but, like them, entirely for his own interest, and without any reference to the well being of the people; and that with the aid of his European instruments, he has, if I may say so, applied the screw with a master hand, and squeezed from the wretches under his sway the very last drop of their blood.

Such is the state of those two countries. Syria is perhaps the worst off of the two: for the Egyptians, used to oppression, bear it without a struggle; whilst the Syrians, who had been less harshly treated in olden times, writhe under and gnaw their chains.

Arabs.—When a stranger approaches the tribe, the chief is sent out to receive him; his horse is taken care of, and himself introduced to the apartment of the chief; his wishes are immediately consulted, and a repast, the best that can be procured, is placed before him; and it is not until he has finished his meal, and all the duties of hospitality are attended to, that he is asked a single question by his host relative to himself, either the reasons of his journey, the length of his stay in the country, or in short any question that would imply the least curiosity. Once, when I asked an Arab chief the cause of this, he answered me thus: Friend, every man, no matter what may be his nation, his color, his appearance or his station, is a brother; the fact of his being a stranger demands our hospitality; and till he is partaker of that, he is not asked any question which might draw forth a reply that might tend to make his presence less welcome. Therefore, the Arab always treats his guest as a man first, and then gratifies his curiosity afterwards. This is certainly a lesson which many more enlightened nations would do well to learn from the Arabs.—*Buckingham's Lecture.*

Opium has been almost exclusively administered for years to quiet the nerves, and still restless children. Many a poor infant has suffered death by the administration of this deadly drug; and many a stupid head and stupified person has it sent into the world; not to speak of the multitudes it has sent out before their time. It is a most deadly drug, and seems to destroy the vital actions of the whole system. But, say the physicians, it relieves pain. Yes, it relieves pain by deadening sensibility; a bullet or a dagger will relieve pain in the same way. But the important question is, will it remove pain by removing the cause of pain, disease? Will it not on the contrary, give force to the disease, by weakening the vital functions?—Does it not establish disorder in the system, by rendering all its powers torpid?

Attention to the Sight in Youth.—In order to see well, it is necessary to begin early in life to take care of the eyes. Many children have their sight permanently weakened by the carelessness of nurses, in exposing them soon after birth to a strong light, or to the bright glare of a fire, &c. These cannot, therefore, be too strongly impressed on nurses and servants, by those who regard the welfare of their offspring. The eyes of infants should be gradually accustomed to exercise themselves in scrutinizing distant objects; but this should be done in the most careful manner, without inducing them to strain their sight on such things as are too remote or dazzling for them to see, without causing a forcible contraction of their organs, which may be the foundation of permanent or irremediable debility.

Curtis, on the Preservation of Sight.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Money Article, New York Herald, Oct. 7.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS;—UNITED STATES BANK;—DESIGNS *of the* SPECULATORS.

There is evidently more buoyancy in the money market generally, and the disposition to invest, seems to be gaining ground. New York State 5's were in demand this morning. The uncertainty attending the position of the United States Bank is sufficiently depressing to counteract all the confidence which the progress of political events might otherwise create in the rise of property. From the many rumors with which the Philadelphia papers are filled, it appears that the United States Bank acknowledges its inability to resume without the aid of the other Philadelphia Banks. The same papers, however, which state that these Banks are proffering aid to the United States Bank, also state that they are seeking aid themselves from the Eastern Banks. This bolstering system, if contemplated, will not do. The Banks must stand on their own responsibility. The attempt to bolster the Southern Banks, was one great means of ruining the United States Bank; and when she failed last year, if the sound Banks had then cut her adrift as did the New York institutions, their difficulties would now have been over. They have acknowledged repeatedly that the indebtedness of the United States Bank has been constantly increasing. It will continue to do so until resumption is effected independently—not one system of borrowing, but by an ability to pay their debts.

Almost the only evil under which we labor is the suspension of the Southern Banks. The excitement of the elections, and the prospect of a great contest, in a great measure, diverts the attention of mercantile men from the real cause of existing evils, which is the inability or unwillingness of the South to pay as long as the United States Bank stands ready to prey upon them, in order to resuscitate its fallen fortunes. The cry of a new National Bank is raised as the panacea which is to remedy the evils growing out of the bankruptcy of the old one. Mr. Webster, in his speech, entertained a vague idea of a National Bank, but gave no hint as to locality. New York does not want another National Bank located in Philadelphia.—The centre of business should be the centre of financial operations. Philadelphia will scarcely consent to the location of a Bank in New York. The interests of the United States Bank will conflict with the interests of the new Bank. But having settled time and place, and amount of capital, say $50,000,000, who is to be entrusted with the management? Mr. Biddle? We apprehend even that gentleman's high name would scarcely command the confidence of business men, after recent events. In fact, the old system of conducting the banking system has been entirely broken up. The splendid, dashing enterprises of Mr. Biddle, without counting cost, extended their influence through every grade of society; singly, individually, and collectively, the whole country lived beyond their income, because the means of doing so were furnished from the fountain head, in the shape of Bank credits, and extended down through all the channels of social intercourse. When the time came to pay, and every body was astonished to find he had not the means, Mr. Biddle exclaimed "Well, we have eaten too much dinner; much; the remedy is economy."

This remedy has been applied, and the debt discharged. We have not the means, however, of resuming our former splendor; we are free from debt; industry is rapidly enriching the country, and trade is increasing its vigor daily. The ruin of those who formerly were dazzled with fictitious prosperity, who lived upon the means of others under the shape of credit; and who are possessed of large quantities of fictitious property, are hastening after a return to that state of things. To remedy it, more Bank capital is proposed as the readiest way. This cannot, however, succeed. The public mind is not prepared for a new race of speculations. The multitudes of people who quitted their various employments, in former years, and engaged in speculation, was such as to impoverish the country in a very great degree. Since that time, all those persons have returned to their useful and productive employments; and under their properly directed energies, the real wealth of the country has immensely increased, and its debts not only discharged but balances accumulating in its favor.—Its increased real wealth has formed the basis of that lucrative business now doing, and which is increasing on a stable basis.

The grasping speculators are now at work to upset and reverse this state of things. They wish the accumulated wealth of the country to be brought within the vortex of speculation; they are looking for the public mind to be again inoculated with the mania which shall draw the industrious from their employments, cut farms up into town lots, inflate prices, overrun the country with the products of foreign industry, and increase the annual tribute we are now paying Europe in the shape of interest, until the revulsion comes, and people awaking from their delusions, go back as heretofore to their employments they have quitted with the fruits of their industry, past, present, and to come, mortgaged to the Banks for their idle speculations.

WHIGGERY IN VERMONT.

The effect of the new coalition has been evinced in Vermont, by bringing out all the Abolition vote for the Harrison candidates, and thus increasing their majority some four thousand. Slade—(the notorious fanatic Slade—has obtained near three thousand majority, according to the exultation of the National Intelligencer. Other prominent men have been elected, who were officers in Abolition Societies. Read the following authentic extract of a letter from Rutland:

"The result of our recent election was a signal triumph for the Abolitionists. Our Governor was the first President of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society. Our Lieut. Governor has been its President, and is now, I think, one of its officers. He is one of its itinerant lecturers, having delivered addresses in aid to Abolition designs repeatedly, in different parts of the State, during the past year."

Negroes, *still slaves, and runaways from Virginia*, as late as 1839, were allowed by Whig Supervisors to vote for Governor and members of Congress. Blush over the following details:

"At the election in Benson, a negro man presented himself to the board of authority who superintended the election, claiming to be admitted to exercise the privileges of a freeman. His right to do so was objected to by one of the party, on the ground that he was a fugitive slave, who had escaped from servitude, and, being liable to be reclaimed, had no claim to citizenship. It appeared that this negro was born in Virginia, and that in the spring or summer of 1839, he escaped from his master in that State, and by the agency of the Abolitionists was helped along through the country till he came to Benson, where he has lived ever since. But with this conclusive state of facts before them, the board (every member of which was a Whig,) admitted this slave to the oath and privileges of a freeman, thus deciding that he was a citizen, and as such, entitled to eligibility for any office in the gift of freemen! This decision was advocated and justified by Isaac Norton, one of the Whig State Senators elected from the county of Rutland at our election, who was a member of the board. Accordingly the oath was administered to the slave, and he voted for State officers and for Congress, and deposited the Whig ticket (which was printed on yellow paper) in both boxes. His vote for Congress was to William Slade.

"Birds of a Feather."—The less scrupulous of the Whigs attempt to uphold Ogle's veracity. The more scrupulous attempt no such uphill work. We have never heard one *single gentleman* of the Whig party pretend to defend the truth of Ogle's speech. We do not believe there is one honest Whig that does not agree with Governor Lincoln, a Whig of Massachusetts, who told Ogle, in substance, when he delivered his speech, that it was a foul slander upon the President. Yet this speech makes up a large proportion of the Whig Central Committee's Address.

Col. Babcock, of the New Haven (Ct.) Palladium, giving an account of the remarkable incidents which transpired at the Bunker Hill Federal Convention, says:

"Mothers held out their *babies*, in whose tiny hands were *little* flags, which they waved as they had been taught—and when *too young for this*, the parent gave the motion by gently moving the child's arm!"

The editor of the Columbia Register comments thus:

"Lubly little duckies! onter see Col. Babbet and the Tippies marchum up to Bunkum Hillum!—Well, it *may!* Locum Pokums shan't kotch mudder's darlin!"

New Publications.—A waggish bookseller advertises in a Washington paper, a new series of several well known works, regarded as invaluable by the Whig party, and among the rest, a few standard treatises, such as Glentworth's "Beauties of the Credit System;" Blatchford's "Law of Evidence;" Looney's "Art of Laying Pipes in any Place;" Draper's "Moral Ethics;" Wetmore's "Advantages of a Short Memory;" Rixon's "New System of Brokerage;" Swift's "Honor Among the Thieves;" Seward's "Artful Dodging;" "A Short Method of Libelling Religious and other Men, whose professed principles will not allow them to call the writer to a personal responsibili-

ly, or chastise him in the street," by King; "A Guide to Yarn and Pipe Shippers," by Grinnell; "The Devil to Pay," by Biddle; Marks' "Six Months' Residence at Sing Sing;" "Life of Arnold," second edition, by Tallmadge; "The History of the Gold Sponge, or All's Fair in Politics," by Rives; "Satan put to the Rush," by Ogle, with a portrait of the author; Naylor "On Frauds;" "The Virtues of the Broad Seal," by Pennington; Stevens "On Tape Worm;" Penrose "On Ejectments;" "The Art of Lying," with illustrations, by Webb; "History of the Badger," by Rhawn; "The Price of Souls," by the Great Expounder, &c., &c., with many other rare and interesting works, just received and for sale by the trade.

N. Y. Evening Post.

In addition to the above, there will shortly appear,

REFLECTIONS ON SPOONS

BY

RIVES AND OGLE.

With portraits of the authors. The accuracy of the likenesses is indisputable, as the originals are lithographic—the faces having been found daguerreotypically impressed on sundry of the President's cooking and other private utensils, among which Messrs. R. and O. were pursuing their researches and feeding their contemplations.

Charleston Mercury.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

THE ELECTION AND ITS RESULT ON BUSINESS.

During the last two years, and especially during the very last, the whole country has been agitated by the Presidential election. On one party, the sole business has been to keep the present Administration in, on the other, to turn it out. During this conflict most of the ordinary operations of business have been neglected, and *President making* has been each citizen's primary concern. The result being uncertain, some have been afraid to engage in new enterprises; others, already engaged, have been afraid to prosecute their business with due vigor, and others, terrified by apprehended results, or perplexed by uncertainties, have retired from business, to waste time in idleness till the contest should be decided. At the same time, millions of dollars have changed owners through gaming upon elections, and millions of days have been abstracted from useful labor, to listen to the stump speeches of demagogues; and millions more have been expended in building log cabins and erecting hickory poles, in ridiculous, degrading, mob-creating processions in stupefying, soul and body-destroying intemperance, in paying stump orators for preaching treason, and in bribing knaves to commit perjury, and cast fraudulent votes. Who can calculate the loss of productive industry, and the moral degradation which this contest has produced? If the former has passed over the land like a withering *sirocco*, the latter has swept over it like a desolating hurricane. At least four years of repose and of moral self-examination, will be necessary to purify the public mind from the debauching influences of this election.

But the contest is now at an end; and, whatever be the *end*, the country will be relieved from a great evil. If Mr. Van Buren be re-elected, the policy of his last Administration in *finance*, as it is called, will be maintained, and his principal project, the "Independent Treasury Act," will continue to be the law of the land. The effect of this will be to compel the insolvent Banks to *wind up*, to restrain the solvent Banks within safe and legitimate business, and thus, by preventing expansions and speculations, to protect the manufacturer and the *American* importer against destructive foreign competition. Besides these effects, State stocks will advance in value; for as the policy of Mr. Van Buren's Administration will be opposed to the creation of stocks, and as this policy will exert an extensive influence over the States, few or no more State stocks will be created, the States will feel the necessity of preserving their credit by providing for existing stocks, and therefore such stocks will augment in value. If General Harrison be elected, the first effort of his most active partisans will be to repeal the "Independent Treasury Act," and to establish a National Bank; and the expectation of success in these attempts will produce an immediate rise in the value of all stocks, and of all property held by speculators at speculative prices. This expectation may also lead to greater expansion by the Banks, and new and extensive enterprises in business. In short, however the question be settled, the result will be confidence in the *certainty* of business; the success of Mr. Van Buren producing confidence in slow, moderate, and healthful business, and that of General Harrison confidence in extensive business, great profits and unusual prosperity. Therefore, the country may congratulate itself upon the *settlement*.

But however high the hopes inspired by the election of General Harrison, we will venture to pronounce them delusive, and to predict very serious disappointments to those who entertain them. If we should be charged with presenting partisan views of the case, our reply is, that the contest being ended, we can have no interest in presenting any views beyond that which every citizen ought to feel in the prosperity of his country; and that we shall be judged candidly by all who are not prevented, by rabid partisan prejudices or direct pecuniary interests, from understanding plain truth. First, then, we say that a National Bank cannot be established; secondly, that the "Independent Treasury Act" cannot be repealed; thirdly, that the momentary expansion and speculation which the hopes of such measures will produce, immediately after General Harrison's election, will be followed by *contraction* and *revulsion*, to the ruin of rash, inconsiderate, ignorant merchants, and the total prostration of speculators. We offer these as conjectures, founded upon present appearances. If they are verified, we shall have spoken prophecy; if not, we shall have been mistaken, like millions before us.

First, then, a National Bank cannot be created. The Southern States have generally opposed such an institution upon constitutional ground, and have aided in destroying *two*. Besides this objection, they urge that National Banks, by concentrating capital and business at the North, promote its prosperity at the expense of the South. This was Mr. Calhoun's objection in 1828, and in his mind and those of his Southern partisans, has probably lost none of its force. New York has combined with the South to destroy two National Banks, because they were located in Pennsylvania, the object of New York being a monopoly of such institutions. Reasoning from the past we say that New York will support *no* National Bank, unless it be located in "Wall street;" for we cannot suppose that after such exertions to destroy National Banks, because they were created in other States, New York will support another without the monopoly. This would be throwing away the exertions of the past. Through this combination of the South with New York, Pennsylvania has *lost* two National Banks; and when Pennsylvanians consider the motive of New York to their destruction, we cannot believe that they will support another, to be located in the latter. The contest about National Banks always has been, and always will be, a contest between "Wall street and Chesnut street;" and as neither will yield the monopoly, New York and Pennsylvania *cannot* agree about a National Bank, and either, united with the South, will constitute a decisive opposition.

Secondly; the "Independent Treasury Act" *cannot* be repealed. The only substitute which its opponents will offer at first, is a National Bank. That measure being defeated, as we have already proved, their next substitute will be State Banks, as "fiscal agents" of the Federal Government. But the people will remember that this experiment has been tried twice, and has utterly failed, producing the most deplorable mischiefs; and we cannot believe that they will forget the experience of the past, and submit to a *third* trial. Hence *this* project is out of the question. If, then, no substitute for the "Independent Treasury" project can be adopted, it must remain from necessity; and if it do, the election of General Harrison will produce no more effect upon the business of the country than that of Mr. Van Buren, excepting the short lived expansions and speculations, produced by the delusive hope of a National Bank, that will be excited immediately after the election of the former. So soon as this question about a National Bank is decided, this expansion will end in another pinch of the screws; and those who put to sea in such uncertain weather, will be shipwrecked, or compelled to return with loss. But this expansion will not be great; for the "Independent Treasury" cannot be repealed before the end of the next Congress, and therefore will restrain the Banks for a year at least; and the State Banks, anticipating the creation of a National Bank, will not expand much, for fear of being called upon for specie to fill its vaults. Thus, whether a National Bank be created or not, and we regard its creation as utterly improbable, expansion cannot be extensive or great, and money will be scarce for every thing but moderate, prudent, legitimate business. If, then, General Harrison be elected, we advise no man to buy stocks, or any thing else, in the expectation of rising prices. The rise, in any probable event, cannot be great, and must be temporary.

From the Pennsylvania Keystone, of Nov. 9.

THE RESULT.

We have just emerged from one of the warmest political conflicts, in which we were ever engaged. It was emphatically a conflict which called into requisition the fiercest passions and the most undaunted energies of our nature. All that the utmost ingenuity of embittered partizans could devise, was made to bear on the momentous issue which has just terminated. What indeed has been left undone?

We have seen a powerful enemy, incited almost to desperation by DEPRAVED and AMBITIOUS leaders, wage a war of cruel extermination against an Administration under whose auspices our country and its institutions have been signally fostered and protected.

We have seen the public press teeming with reckless libels, hurled with vituperative and malignant aim at the reputation of a Chief Magistrate worthy to tread in the footsteps of a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson, and slandering, in the language of the latter, "*both the living and the dead.*"

We have beheld swarms of demagogical tableorators traversing the country, and proclaiming from the house tops, that this Administration *must* be put down, PEACEABLY, if possible, but FORCIBLY, if necessary—heralding in advance an intention to *resist* the sovereign will, legitimately proclaimed through the ballot-boxes.

We have seen the most salutary and wholesome measures of government, which common sense had stamped as indispensably necessary to the safety of our institutions, misrepresented, and unsparingly denounced, making the FALSE appear the better reason.

We have seen history searched, the legislative halls ransacked, the archives of Government pored over, and the intricacies of technical diplomacy explored, in oder to discover foibles on which to arraign a statesman, second to none who now lives in our country.

We have seen a "*Standing Army of* 200,000 *men*" rise, like Banquo's ghost, from the perturbed imaginations of designing partizans, and paraded in all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of war" before an intelligent and enlightened people!

We have seen *peaceable* men—unacquainted with the munitions of war—*men*, who in the stormiest period of our late war, held it "UNBECOMING *a moral and religious People to TRIUMPH in the success of American arms*"—we have seen these same men ransack the camp, survey the field of battle, and enter into all the minutiæ of arms and accoutrements, for the purpose of digging up from the grey stores of obhvion a "HERO," whose title it was supposed would entrap the multitude, however little his achievements might command their admiration.

We have seen the spies and pimps of federalism obtruding themselves upon the "Kitchen Cabinet" of the Chief Magistrate, and have seen them *Ogle* the maid-servants into their mercenary designs—procuring at their hands an inventory of the spoons, and knives and forks of the President, vainly endeavoring to extract from these an argument against the merits of the Democratic candidate.

We have seen those who live in splendid PALACES, and regale themselves at home upon "delicious Tokay and sparkling Champaign," descend into the forum, "take the voter by the hand," and offer him a cup of "*hard cider*," because they imagined that, by "STOOPING" to the People, they would have it in their power to 'CONQUER" them at the ballot boxes.

We have seen the gorgeous ensign of the Republic—the "flag of the free, heart's only home," which erst waved its stripes and its stars above the wretched clouds, a beacon light to guide the world to Liberty and Independence, DESECRATED and DISHONOURED, and in its stead we have seen raised aloft the flag of Great Britain, bearing upon its folds the ignoble inscription—"ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN *to* DO HIS DUTY!"

We have witnessed other and still more disgusting exhibitions. We have seen the consecrated LIBERTY CAP, with all its hallowed associations, torn down from our national standard, and in its stead reared the degraded emblem of a *rum barrel*—and the American Eagle, the noble bird of Jove, bearing in his beak the peaceful olive, and in his talons the gleaming thunderbolt, scoffed and derided, and the meanest of all the animal creation, a RACCOON, made to usurp his hallowed place.

We have seen a man ask his fellow countrymen to elevate him to the highest office in the world, and yet REFUSING to disclose to that people the principles upon which the Government should be administered—a precedent fraught with imminent peril to our institutions, and suited only to the ill doomed regions where it is admitted "THAT THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG!"

We have seen men high in office disregardful of their solemn oaths, pollute the sacred ermine, and heap PERJURY upon their souls, by purchasing abandoned instruments, like cattle in the shambles, at the Judas price of "thirty pieces of silver" a head, and conveying them (like water, by means of "pipes,") from city to city, in order to corrupt the elective franchise, and render free Government a mockery and a by-word.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

THE RESULT IN THIS STATE.

We are called upon, for the first time, to chronicle the defeat of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania—a result not less unexpected, because it is brought about by so small a majority. In a poll of 290,000 votes, the Democratic Electoral Ticket is defeated less than one hundred!

But we are not astonished at this, when we look at *the influence* which has produced it. We ought rather to wonder that the result is not still worse, and that the Democratic party have been enabled to present *any sort of front* to the combined powers that were brought to bear against it—the power of money—the power of fraud—the power of deception—the power of persecution for opinion's sake. Our glorious old State has indeed fallen a victim to the suppers and miners of these all-potent powers. Pennsylvania has at last fallen before the battering rams of her worst enemy. Long and gallantly and nobly did her unterrified sons labor to conquer the foe—*but they have fallen in the strife!*

But we are not conquered, thank God! Much as we fear to see the foul spirit of Federalism assuming the places of Government, we rely on the Democracy—defeated *only* for a time—to rise up with renewed energy, and put down the enemy she has so often and so easily conquered before. Much as we tremble to see the enemies of the people, and the institutions of the country get the reins of power into their hands, the lesson may be worth learning, and the defeat may do us good; for as well might you scoop the ocean out with your hollowed hand, as attempt to conquer and destroy Democracy. Defeated to-day, *it rises to morrow, full of confidence*, AND PREPARED FOR THE FIGHT!

Should Harrison be elected, it will be the victory of deception, of money, of fraud, of falsehood, and of tyranny, over the common sense of the country. The log cabins and hard cider of the old Federalists—the wealth of the English Bankers—the permitting *one* illegal voter to vote sixteen times at one election—the persecution for opinion's sake—*these* are the means by which such a victory would be accomplished. Fighting against such means—lifting up our clear principles against this black array—we shall glory even in defeat—*feeling prouder—more conscious of having done our honest duty as an humble and defeated Democrat*—than the most arrogant aristocrat who is getting drunk over his champagne, and shouting himself hoarse because the log cabin candidate has triumphed!

We make an extract from a communication of "A Massachusetts Manufacturer," published in the Boston Courier, (Whig paper,) in which "most of the moral and pecuniary evils under which the nation has labored during the past thirty years," are attributed to the operation of the "bad principles on which our system of Banking and currency is based." So we think—so we have said; and the greatest evil that has been inflicted upon the nation has, we think, been brought about, in a great measure, by the operations of the Banks, to wit: the election of Wm. H. Harrison, which is a most glorious triumph for these institutions. It is very seldom we see so much truth in a Whig paper, more especially on the subject of Banks; and if we had no other inducement, we should give it to our readers on that account solely. We think they will agree with us, when we say that we hold the acknowledgment of these truths by a Whig as a natural curiosity.—*Globe.*

"It is against the bad principles on which our system of Banking and currency is based, that my observations are mainly directed. To their operation we owe most of the moral and pecuniary evils under which the nation has labored during the past thirty years—coming in more frequently and with augmented weight, as our Banks have increased in number and in capital. There may have been, and there no doubt have been, minor causes connected with them, but *the primary, efficient, operating cause of the mischief*, may be traced to the natural workings of a vicious system of Banking and currency, and to no other cause can it be rationally attributed, nor will the country be secure against a frequent recurrence of these evils, till we act upon safer and sounder principles, even though the wisest and best men of the nation were, under the existing system, appointed to create and administer the currency.

"A MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURER."

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat.

In giving place to the following communication from Mr. Starnes, we would remark, that the Hon. Mr. Stanly has literally flooded the whole South with his incendiary documents. We noticed the other day that not less than *a thousand* of his franks had reached a single county, in Mississippi. He has scattered them also throughout this State; and even in Huntsville, his friends are supplied with large numbers, for the purpose no doubt of distribution amongst the planters in the country. These British Whigs, it would seem, have agents in every part of the Union, who stoop to the most degrading and abominable means to impose upon an honest and unsuspecting people.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

SIR: Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have this day addressed to the Hon. Edward Stanly, a member of the Central Committee at the seat of Government. I have to request the favor of you to publish it, as from a perusal of it you will see the necessity I am under, of clearing myself from the suspicion of favoring a party, whose principles I sincerely despise; and the members of that Committee do not, in my opinion, deserve a milder reproof than the one enclosed.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN STARNES.

CLAYSVILLE, ALA. Oct. 24, 1840.

SIR: I have been insulted for the last three or four months with publications addressed to me, which are of a nature that I think no patriot or friend to our happy form of Government can peruse with any satisfaction.

I received three pamphlets by the last mail under your frank, which I return to you without reading a line in them, presuming the matter they contain is of the same poisonous nature, that your party are daily circulating throughout the United States under your frank, and in violation of the post office law.

If any Whigling in this section of Alabama has given your Committee my name as one of their party, they have been guilty of a foul slander. I have been bred a Democrat, and I shall certainly support the present Administration with all my powers and abilities. You will, therefore, erase my name from your list and give your treasonable matter to those corrupt beings of your party who will be degraded enough to circulate them.

JOHN STARNES.

To the Hon. EDWARD STANLY.

SELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Emigrant and Old Countryman.

THE STEAM SHIPS—THEIR POWER AND PERFORMANCES.

The following details respecting the Steam Ships at present plying between England and the United States we hope will not prove uninteresting to our readers. There are now three in full operation, between London, Liverpool, Bristol, and New York. There are also the same number between Liverpool and Boston, by way of Halefax. The Great Western is rated at 1,340 tons burthen; and her engines are of 450 horse power. The British Queen is 1,016 tons burthen, and has two engines, of 250 horse power each; the President is 2,366 tons burthen, and her engines are of the power of 650 horses. The three belonging to Mr. Cunard's line are all of the same size, with engines of the like power, namely, 1,200 tons burthen each, propelled by engines of 440 horse power.

It will be apparent to the most casual reader, that there is a very great difference in the proportions of the propelling powers to the size of their several vessels. The President is nearly double the size of the Britannia, and yet her engines are only 36 per cent. more powerful, which gives the last named vessel great advantage in speed

If we suppose the vessels, with their freight, passengers and stores, to be of the weight of their respective tonage, we shall find that each horse power has to move—

In the Britannia,	2 72 100	tons.
In the Great Western,	2 98 100	"
In the British Queen,	4	"
In the President,	3 94 100	"

Or we may state it thus: The moving power is to the body moved—

In the Britannia,	1,000
In the Great Western,	946
In the British Queen,	680
In the President,	688

The above will be found a correct statement of the propelling power of each, in proportion to their respective size. The difference between the Queen and the Britannia is 22 per cent., or nearly a third in favor of the latter.

Let us now see what have been their performances. In doing this, we shall confine ourselves to the voyages made to New York during the present season. We do this for brevity, as well as because the "Cunard line" has only been in operation a portion of the season.

The Great Western has made five voyages to New York, and the time in which she accomplished them is 77½ days, giving an average of 15½ days for each. The longest was made in 18 days, and the shortest in 14½.

The Queen has made four voyages in 62 days, giving also an average of 15½ days to each, the longest occupying 16½, and the shortest being made in 14¾ days.

The President has made only one, which she accomplished in 16 days. In all, we have had ten arrivals at this port, the passage having been made in 155½ days.

There have been four arrivals at Boston, the time occupied in making which was 53 days, giving an average of 13¼ days. The longest occupied 16, and the shortest was accomplished in 12½ days.

From the London Times, October 3.

DREADFUL MURDER.

On Monday evening last, one of the most distressing circumstances which has ever fallen to our lot to record, occurred at Clay-lane end, immediately adjoining the beautiful and hitherto quiet little village of Clearwell. The circumstances connected with this horrible tragedy, are as follows:

A man named Philip Willis resided in a cottage, about three hundred yards from the late unfortunate Yarnworth, who our readers will remember was shot at near Piff's Elm, and died some weeks since. Willis held the situation of underground agent, in some mines of the Forest of Dean, the property of the Cinderford Iron Company, and was very comfortably off, the cottage in which he resided, and the orchard adjoining, being his own property; he had also two houses at Bream. The unfortunate man had been for some time in an unsound state of mind, and about six months ago he became an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Whitchurch, from which establishment he was discharged in about six months, with a certificate of cure. On the 10th of May last he cut his throat, but through the skilful attention of Mr. Marsh, surgeon of Coleford, he recovered.

For the last fortnight a man had always slept with him, but on Monday his wife informed this man that she considered her husband so much better, that she should not be afraid to occupy the same bed with him. During the whole of Monday, he was excited and nervous, seeming to be afraid of every one who came near him, and about five o'clock on Monday evening, Willis, his wife, and daughter, a very pretty and most amiable girl, and of whom he was most dotingly fond, sat down to tea together; just before tea he kissed his child, and said, "You don't know, my dear Ann, how I love you." He also knelt down and prayed, as he often used to do, that the Lord would strengthen his mind. After tea the daughter went outside the cottage door, and was in the act of chopping sticks to light the fire the next morning, when her father, who taking a hacker, (an instrument resembling a bill hook,) went quietly behind her, and as she stooped, aimed a deadly blow at the back of her head, and buried the hacker in her skull, which was cut through in a most frightful manner. Immediately on receiving the blow, she cried out, "Oh, dear! oh, dear!" Her mother hearing this, rushed out, and was met in the door by Willis, who attempted to cut her down.

A dreadful struggle ensued between the husband and the terror stricken wife, in which the latter received a dreadful cut in the arm, and a gash was inflicted on her left shoulder, her gown and under garments were cut through, and her face bruised, both eyes being blackened and much swollen.—Whilst the struggle was going on, the poor girl (wonderful to relate,) went to a neighbor's cottage, forty yards distant from the scene of blood. Mr. Marsh, of Coleford, was soon in attendance, and she died in an hour after receiving the injury. She spoke several times, and asked why her father did not come to her? The neighbors being alarmed, ran to Mrs. Willis's assistance, who, on seeing them, exclaimed, "Run for your lives into the orchard, my husband is gone there." They immediately went in search of him, and horrible to relate, found him at the foot of one of the trees, with his throat cut in a shocking manner, his right hand grasping his razor. The poor wretch was still alive, but he died in a very few minutes after being discovered.

The escape of his wife was almost miraculous, and it was a providential occurrence that his other two children were absent from home on a visit, or it is probable that they too, would have fallen victims to his fury. His wife says he was a most excellent husband and fond father; indeed, his love for the poor girl who fell by his hands was extreme. He would not even let her go to the chap-

d by herself, during the night some to [illegible]. Willis was 36 years of age, and his unfortunate daughter only 15.

From the St. Augustine Herald.

IMPORTANT PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

We are happy to announce that the Secretary of War has requested the Navy Department to order the Commander of the West India squadron, to provide for the protection of Key West and the Florida Keys generally.

And also to send out boat expeditions in the bays and inlets of the coast, to cut off any parties of Indians who may be hovering about the shores.

Vessels will be kept on the coast to cut off any chances of communication by which supplies may be furnished them from abroad.

Two entire and fresh regiments of the United States troops are already ordered to Florida.

The Governor is authorized to raise two hundred horseman in addition to those already in the field, which will make the mounted force under Gen. Read, 1,300 strong.

The Governor is also authorized to raise 300 footmen for the same brigade.

Physicians when required are to be received as surgeons to the volunteers, under the rules which govern the regular service.

An officer is appointed for Middle and another for East Florida, to examine the accounts of expenditures of the volunteer service for the past season.

Mr. Poinsett is using his utmost exertions to render the efforts of the Governor of the Territory, General Read, and the other officers in command, effective in protecting the settlements from depredations, and expelling the Indians from their lurking places.

It is but justice for the people of Florida to declare that Mr. Poinsett, and the present administration, have done every thing within the power of the public departments, to bring this protracted struggle with the Indians to a close. They have furnished men in abundance, ordnance after ordnance, stores in abundance, provisions in abundance, transportation in abundance, and money in abundance.

If the Indians still remain in Florida, the fault is that of *others. No blame can rest on the Administration or Heads of Departments* at Washington.

PILATKA, October 29.

Unofficial information received us by last night's express, that eight warriors had been in at Tampa, and stated that they would, in a few days, bring in three hundred Indians to hold a "great talk" with the General. We hope for the best, but past experience has taught us to place little or no confidence upon the word of a Seminole. An express from Picolata has just arrived, with the information that a party of the enemy made their appearance last night near Hanson's, in the vicinity of St. Augustine, and killed three men. Two or three scouts are now in pursuit.

The express rider between Forts Fanning and Macomb has been missing for some time. I have just heard that he has been found *quartered*, and thrown in a pond ten miles from Fort Macomb.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Savannah Republican, received from an Officer of the Florida Army:

PILATKA, November 1.

By last night's express, I am enabled to give the result of the conference of the Indians with Gen. Armstead, at Tampa Bay.

Hallock Tustenugga, Tiger-Tail, and six others, came in at the appointed time, and among other things, agreed to meet the General with three hundred men at Fort King, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of further negotiations. It is expected that the two Chiefs named, will proceed to Washington, and visit the President in *propria persona*.

If they should deem it their interest to come in good faith, it may end the war, as they have it in their power to dictate terms of peace; but I opine that if the war is ended only upon the good faith of the Indians, it will last forever and a day. They are like England on the Boundary Question; they will appoint Commissioners, and negociate until doomsday—and until doomsday hold on to the country.

Col. Worth, the gallant commander of the "*Republic's own*," with two Companies, left here a few days since for Fort King, where he will meet the balance, (3 Companies) of his regiment.

The Florida Army.—The ship Gov. Parkhill, arrived yesterday with 225 U. S. recruits, destined for service in Florida. The officers are Lieut. Van Horn, 3d Infantry, commanding the detachment; Lieuts. Sherwood, and Humcer, 7th Infantry, and Lt. Lugenbeel, 8th Infantry. The presence of these recruits in Florida will be heartily welcomed. The companies to which they are to be attached are not now half full, and of all those whose names are borne on the muster roll, many are suffering from sickness and debility. These brave men go to the field where is more of the cypress than of the laurel. We trust that a kind fortune may send them that success which has been hitherto denied to as fine troops as ever faced an enemy.—*Sav. Rep. 29th ult.*

The Boundary Question—The Highlands.—The Gardiner (Me.) Spectator contains the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in Gardiner, from Professor Renwick, one of the engineers engaged in the boundary survey:

"I am happy to be able to communicate to you, that the result of my operations will leave no other basis for the British claim than the quibble whether the Bay of Fundy be the Atlantic Ocean. I have discovered a range of mountains extending from the Bay of Chaleurs, around the heads of the branches of the St. Johns to the Temiscouata portage, so that even on the British ground, that the Highlands are necessarily mountains, they can be met to advantage. The height of these mountains I can only guesss at, until I make up the calculations."

The King of Holland, who abdicated his Throne on the 7th of September, and transferred his regal authority to William II, has reigned 27 years. He is 68 years old. William II is 48 years old. The proclamation of the father gives as a reason for the abdication, the approach of old age, and "the firm belief that a firm, vigorous, manly, and more youthful hand, free from the weight of old age, and unembarrassed by antecedent recollections, will hereafter be required on the Throne of the Netherlands." The son, whose full name is William Frederick George Louis, received his education partly at Berlin and partly at Oxford. He was once the aid-de-camp of Lord Wellington. At Waterloo he met the enemy at the head of a body of troops and received a wound.

A Convention is to be held at Boston to discuss the questions, whether the Christian Church, Ministry, and Sabbath, are based upon a divine appointment, or only upon the traditions and prejudices of men.—*Washington Republican.*

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, NOVEMBER 20, 1840.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE

Is now decided in the election of Wm. H. Harrison, to fill the office of President of the United States for four years, from the 4th of March next. In support of our professed principles, we have done what we believed to be our duty in opposing to the utmost, his elevation to that high office, and in exposing the arts and designs of the party leaders who have borne him into power, and given ascendancy to what we consider, the anti-republican and pernicious doctrines of the Federalists. We have labored to inform the people of the true issue, in the discussion of the great questions involving their interests, rights and liberties. We have been contending for the Constitution against the encroachments of the unwarrantable and unlawful privilege, and monopoly party. We have warned the South of the danger to be apprehended from any countenance or encouragement of Abolitionism—from any bargain or intrigue with these incendiary enemies of her peace, by political cooperation or alliance with them, for party purposes; and we have earnestly deprecated and struggled against the prevalence of the Harrison party, firmly believing, that the influence of their councils would crush the prosperity of the South, and the whole country, and endanger the stability of the Union, if they should succeed in getting into power under the standard of which, Daniel Webster, the leader of the Federal party, said they had made Harrison the bearer. The contest is over, and success has been with this standard. The old Federal party is once again triumphant, by the vote of an apparent majority of the American people. It is enough for us to know that there is this decree of the majority, and as Republicans, ready at all times to practice what we profess, we have only to bow to the ascertained will of the people, and earnestly hope that the dominant party may use their power far better than we expect. We shall watch them with a vigilant eye, and "judge the tree by its fruit."

As for the unterrified and unwavering Democracy, who have been "beaten but not defeated," in the bitter and ferocious contest just over, they should feel undisturbed gratification in the consciousness of having fully discharged their duty, to their country and to themselves, so that come what may hereafter, their skirts are clear.

No true Democrat would exchange his place in the glorious minority, which has been fighting for principle, to occupy any station in the ranks of that party whose watchword was "hard cider," and whose emblem, a coon skin. Let every democrat be assured, that a few years hence, he will look back to his conduct and position in the great battle of 1840 with proud exultation. When the curious materials of the motly Harrison party shall be scattered into fragments, as they assuredly must be in a short time, then, democrats will congratulate themselves in having had no part with the humbuggers, the cider drinking, coon skin, no principle party. The Democracy of this country have been over confident, and lulled into false security, and a too great disregard of their ancient enemy. They had forgotten that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and hence their surprise, hence the seductions of many of the unsuspicious and honest people by the cunning arts and devices of Federalism. It needed a lesson such as that just received to arouse the slumbering energies of Democracy. And now although we have been out-manœvred, out-managed, and so beaten, our principles remain as firm and immutable as the might of liberty in the breasts of a free people, and while this is so the Democracy must be invincible.

We stand upon our old ground, "where we always have been, and always mean to be," ready to battle under under the flag of '98, for the doctrines of State Rights and Democracy, not doubting that the temporary ascendancy of Federalism will open the eyes of a deceived people, and rouse them to the rescue of liberty, should the men in power dare to attempt the practice of their odious principles.

FEDERAL TRANSPORTS.

It is so long since the Federal party have held the reins of power or enjoyed the opportunity of triumphing, that their present success has run them almost mad; they are absolutely wild with transports of joy at the prospect of once more getting into office. Their papers are filled with the very biggest type, and all the eagles, admiration points and stops the printing offices can furnish to proclaim victory! victory!! victory!!! They are feasting, revelling, and drinking something stronger than hard cider, till from Maine to Louisiana the universal coon-skin party is O. K., (oll korned.)—In fact, it is very evident from the election of "old Tip" that the whole country is thoroughly and comfortably O. K., as we are continually assured by the Tip-lers, and as no sober man is at all disposed to doubt. The honest portion of the people who have been made drunk by this cider-swilling party, and so wheedled into the support of Federalism and the encouragement of Abolition, will, we have no doubt, begin to open their eyes, after they sober a little, bye and bye.

The Legislature of Alabama Convened at Tuscaloosa, on the 2nd of this month, Mr. Cottrell, of Lowndes County was elected President of the Senate, and Mr. P. Hill Secretary, without opposition; both Democrats.

In the House, Samuel Walker, Esq., of Madison was elected Speaker over Col. E. Young, of Greene, (Whig);—vote, Walker 49; Young 41.

The party vote in the House, all present, would be 32 Democrats, and 48 Whigs.

Presidential Election.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIE COUNTY.

	Dem. Ticket.	Fed. Ticket.
Mocksville,	195	466
Brickhouse's,	1	140
Fulton,	15	167
Cheshire's Store,	14	22
	225	687

Federal majority, 464

Total Federal vote in Rowan and Davie, 1,630
" Democratic do. " " 725

Federal maj. 905

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

	Democratic.	Federal.
Lexington,	225	464
Haines',	53	302
Adderton's,	15	161
Hampton's,	45	110
Clemmonsville,	3	110
Wood's,	34	77
Lee's,	60	69
Pinkston's,	15	38
	390	1,441

	Democratic.	Federal.
Montgomery,	110	1,150
Davidson,	390	1,441
Cabarrus,	354	891
Wilkes,	114	1,450
Ashe,		120 m
Rutherford,	540	1,802
Lincoln,	1,958	1,000
Warren,	754	105
Orange,	1,448	1,639
Guilford,	414	2,300
Rockingham,	905	547
Surry,		380 m
Stokes,		152 m
Johnson,		80 m
Cumberland,	949	614
Mecklenburg,	1,244	998
Columbus,	315	204

MAINE

Is yet doubtful, so far as our information extends. Late accounts are favorable that the Democrats have carried the State. We incline to the opinion that it has gone for the hard cider and cooneskin party.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This true Democratic State, has elected Mr. Page, (Dem.) Governor, and given a majority of 6,436, for the Democratic Electoral Ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS

As we expected, this old Federal State has gone for the Federal candidate by an overwhelming majority. John Davis, ("honest John,") has been elected Governor, and the Harrison ticket will lead in the State at least 15,000 votes, it is reported.—Parmenter, (Dem.,) has been re-elected to Congress in the fourth district.

CONNECTICUT

The majority for Harrison in this State of the Hartford Convention, is over 5,000 votes.

NEW YORK.

In consequence of the prevalence of Abolition influence, has gone for Harrison by about 12,000 majority. In the East, and along the river counties there were large Democratic gains and majorities; but the infected district of Abolition went unanimously for their favorite, "Old Tip."

NEW JERSEY

Is claimed by the Whigs to have given a majority of over 2000 for the Harrison ticket.

DELAWARE.

This little spot of creation has gone for the Federalists, as usual. Not having heard anything from this State, says the Globe, we conclude the Federalists have *pocketed* it.

The exact Harrison majority is stated by some Federal paper to be, 1,008.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The old Keystone has been indeed seduced from her high virtue to the embrace of Federalism for the first time. The Democratic papers say that she is yet true, but her rights have been stolen, and her fair fame stained by the infamous system of "pipe laying," fraud.

The Harrison majority in the State is 343.

VIRGINIA.

The glorious and unterrified old Dominion," the land of Jefferson and of Patrick Henry, has indignantly scorned the alliance of Federalism and Abolition. She stands yet proudly in the ranks of the Democracy, shaming her recreant sister States of the South, who have been false to their interest, and false to themselves, in bowing to the dictation of their enemies. She could neither be seduced by flattery, nor intimidated by threats into the support of her unworthy sons; but has chosen rather to give them up, than yield her virtue to the bribery of the South's worst enemy. Well and nobly has she fought the battle and won it too, against fearful odds. We thought that the coon skin party had mistaken their ground when they brought Daniel Webster, the old Federalist to teach Democracy to her sons. She has rescued the citadel of the Republic from the Goths and Vandals of Federalism, and may safely be trusted to guard the frontier of the South. Honor and thanks to her stern patriotism. The Democratic majority is somewhere, between 1 and 2,000, all the returns not yet received.

OHIO

Has given the Harrison ticket a majority of over 25,000.

KENTUCKY

Has doubtless gone for Harrison, by a probably increased majority since the summer elections, a few returns would so indicate.

TENNESSEE

Has elected the Harrison ticket by at least 10,000 majority, so we are inclined to believe from the returns received.

GEORGIA.

Official returns not received. The Federal papers claim that there will be 8,000 majority for the Harrison ticket.

[illegible]

We have but few returns to show a Federal gain, and it will surprise us if it does not prove that the Democracy have lost the State.

[illegible]

Reported majority for Harrison Rebet 3,000,—from Federal papers.

[illegible]

Is claimed to have gone for the Federal ticket by 10,000 majority.

[illegible]

Not fully heard from, but doubtless true to her Democratic faith.

[illegible]

A reported Whig gain so far as heard from, so that the Whigs set the State down as doubtful. It has been heretofore Democratic by a considerable majority, and we think will stand firm yet. She may, however, have got into the hard cider [illegible], we should not be surprised if she had.

PARTIES IN CONGRESS.

In view of the change soon to take place in the Federal Administration, it may not be uninteresting to the reader to know the state of parties in the National Legislature at present, with some conjecture of what their character will probably be in the next Congress.

The following table exhibits a correct statement of their position in the Senate:

	Dem.	Fed.		Dem.	Fed.
Maine,	1	1	So. Carolina,	1	1
N. Hampshire,	2	0	Georgia,	2	0
Vermont,	0	2	Alabama,	2	0
Massachusetts,	0	2	Mississippi,	1	1
Rhode Island,	0	2	Louisiana,	2	0
Connecticut,	1	1	Ohio,	2	0
New York,	1	1	Indiana,	0	2
New Jersey,	1	1	Illinois,	2	0
Pennsylvania,	2	0	Kentucky,	0	2
Delaware,	0	2	Tennessee,	2	0
Maryland,	0	2	Missouri,	2	0
Virginia,*	1	0	Arkansas,	2	0
North Caroline,	2	0	Michigan,	2	0

Total—Democratic 31; Federal 20. *One vacancy in Virginia.

The following are the Senators whose Terms of service will expire on the 4th March next:

Mr. Calhoun, S. Carolina,	Mr. Crittenden, Kentucky,
" Brown,* N. Carolina,	" Clayton, Delaware,
" Lumpkin, Georgia,	" Davis, Massachusetts,
" King, Alabama,	" Knight, Rhode Island,
" Roan, Virginia,	" Robinson, Illinois,
" Nicholas, Louisiana,	" Ruggles, Maine,
" Walker, Mississippi,	" Wall, New Jersey,
" Fulton, Arkansas,	" Hubbard, N. Hampshr.
*Resigned.	" Anderson, Tennessee

13 Democrats and 6 Federalists;—add Mr. Strange of North Carolina, who has resigned, and Mr. Preston of South Carolina, whose seat will doubtless be vacated, and there are 14 Democrats and 7 Federalists.

Of the States to elect this winter, Georgia will send a Federalist, so will Louisiana, Tennessee, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Jersey, Kentucky, Michigan, Virginia 2, North Carolina 2.

South Carolina will elect 2 Democrats, Alabama 1, Mississippi 1, New Hampshire 1, Illinois 1, and Arkansas 1.

Maryland will elect 1 Fed, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. J. S. Spence.

This will make the state of parties, with these changes only, in next Congress, 29 Federalists to 23 Democrats, giving the Federal party a majority in the Senate.

The Democratic party have a majority in the present House of Representatives; but late elections in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Ohio, New Jersey, Maine and other States, have so resulted as to ensure the Federalists a considerable majority in this branch of the National Legislature likewise, on the opening of the next Congress. Under this state of parties will the President elect, of the Bank power, enter upon his Administration. If the motley alliance composed of the odds and ends of all factions can agree on any one measure, it is clear, that they will have ample power to carry it out. They have gone into office exclaiming against extravagance and corruption, and with the cry of "reform" on their lips;—all that we ask of the people, the old Republicans, who have been deceived by their deceitful lures, and hypocritical professions into a support of Federalism, under the disguise of Whiggery, is, to mark their practice, now that they have succeeded once more in obtaining power, and see how it will agree with their promises and professions.

NORTH CAROLINA.

If any of our readers are in doubt as to the political position of North Carolina at this present writing, it has become our duty in the course of human events, to assure them that they need remain in a state of uncertainty no longer. The old North State has been drinking hard cider, and in consequence, is O. K., (oll korned.) We are ashamed to acknowledge this weakness of our good old mother, from whom we had hoped better things, but the truth must be told. Her friends will, of course, desire to say as little as possible about it abroad.

We are of opinion, that the Federal majority in the State will be at least 10,000 votes, probably more.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The New York Herald gives the following particulars of the population of New York City:

Whites		Blacks.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
144,334	153,630	6,663	9,039

Total number of whites,	297,954
Total " blacks,	15,675
Grand total,	313,629

Washington City contains a population of 22,772 souls.—Richmond (Va.) of 20,152.

Baltimore of 101,490, being an increase of 20,685 since 1830.

Charleston of 41,130,

Pittsburg, (Pa.) of 60,000.

The population of Russia is said to be over fifty-three millions.

The Legislature of Georgia assembled at Milledgeville, on the 2nd inst.; Thomas Stocks of Oconee county, was elected President of the Senate; and Charles J. Jennings of Augusta, Speaker of the House; both Whigs. In the Senate, the party vote for President was, Stephs 25; Echols 49: in the House for Speaker, Jennings 110; Strand 82.

A Resolution has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature, says the Augusta Constitutionalist, against the Sub-Treasury, and expressing a desire for its repeal, and also another, instructing the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress to oppose the charter of a National Bank.

These Georgia Whigs are a strange set of fellows. If they pass both the Resolutions referred to above, we should like marvellously to know what scheme they do favor. Perhaps, as the State is distinguished for sound and solvent banks, they would prefer another Pet bank experiment.

Jas. F. Simmons, (Fed.,) has been elected by the Legislature of Rhode Island, U. S. Senator, in place of the Hon. N. R. Knight, (Fed.,) whose term of service expires on 4th March next.

Gov. McDonald has recommended in his message to the Legislature of Georgia, "that a day be fixed for the resumption of specie payments, allowing the Banks a reasonable time to prepare for it, and that such penalties be annexed to their refusal as will ensure their compliance."

It is to be hoped, these recommendations will be adopted in Georgia, and throughout the whole country.

Gen. Dodge, the Democratic candidate has been elected the Delegate to Congress, from Iowa Territory. The Democratic majority in the Territorial Council is 13.

Buffalo, New York, was visited by a heavy snow storm, on the 27th of last month. The people in that region have every prospect of a fine winter, from this start.

☞ The result of the trial of Prince Louis Napoleon and his principal followers, for the late insane attempt to effect an insurrectionary movement in France, has been a conviction, and the following sentences pronounced:

Prince Louis Napoleon, perpetual imprisonment; Count Montholon, 20 years detention; Mesnaon, 15; Voisin, 10; Lombard, 20; Parquin, 20; Bouffet Montauban, 5; Forrester, 10.

FOREIGN.

Late advices from Europe, mention the prospect of a possible pacific adjustment, by the allied powers, of the difficulties in the East, between the Turkish Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. The allies have recommended to the Sultan, that in case the Viceroy shall submit to his power, the sentence of deposition be revoked, and Egypt, and a part of Syria be granted to Mehemet Ali.

Egypt is fortified from Damietta to the Marabout, and 60,000 men are collected at Alexandria. Ibrahim, the son of the Pacha, had received orders from his father to march against Constantinople.

Another attempt has been made to assassinate Louis Phillippe, the French King. As the royal carriage was leaving the Tuileries and returning to St. Cloud, it was fired on by the assassin. The King was untouched, and none of his suite seriously injured, one or two slightly.

The assassin was a young man of Marseilles; he was immediately siezed, acknowledged his criminal intention, and expressed regret that it had failed. He declares that he had no accomplices, and says his only motive was to rid the country of a tyrant.

The Steam ship President which sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 2d, after proceeding some 300 miles on her passage, returned to New York, in consequence of having experienced heavy and continued gales from the N. E. which obstructed her progress, and so exhausted her supply of fuel as to render it doubtful, whether with a continuance of the gales, she had sufficient left to enable her to reach Liverpool. Under this state of affairs it was considered best to return, get a fresh supply, and take a new start.

The passengers have published a card highly commending the conduct of the ship's officers, and reprehending the management of the agents in sending the vessel to sea on a winter voyage, with a limited allowance of fuel.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To such of your Democratic readers, Mr. Editor, as may be disposed to despond at the result of the arduous and bitter struggle through which we have just passed, let me address a few words.

From a mere glance at the result, we are impressed with the idea, that the Democratic party has been completely overwhelmed—so badly beaten as to forbid the hope of a second rally;—but upon a closer examination of the subject, we will find that a change of a few thousand votes in certain States would have elected the Democratic Candidate. A change of 12 thousand votes placed in New York, Pennsylvania, Maine and New Jersey would have carried those States for Van Buren, and secured his re-election. We are too, nothing like as badly beaten in the *popular* vote throughout the Union as was John Quincy Adams in 1828. Gen. Jackson's majority in the popular vote being upwards of 100,000, if my memory serves me; while the popular majority for the Federal Candidate in the late contest cannot exceed 65,000.

This majority in the popular vote is, by no means, formidable;—especially when it is made up of such discordant materials, and been drawn together by such means as it has. Besides, the Democratic party of the United States, as at present organized, I regard as *the purest and most patriotic party that has ever existed in this or any other country.* Its late reverses have only tended to purify it, and teach its members that humility and sleepless vigilance without which they cannot hope to be favored with a continuance of the inestimable civil, religious, and political blessings now enjoyed by them. These reverses have had another good effect—they have drawn off all those worthless beings called *trading politicians*, who were mere hangers on for office, and all such as, having no fixed principles, are always found with the strong side;—and have thus left the great Democratic Party pure and spotless in all its members—with its standard planted on the ramparts of the Constitution, and its principles based upon the everlasting foundation of Justice and Equal Rights. Behold it throughout the past great struggle, in all quarters of the Union, like "a city set upon a hill," boldly proclaiming its principles, and challenging discussion, before the people—disdaining to use official station, or the mean demagogical arts which it was evident were being used with effect by its opponents, to sway the minds and gain the votes of freemen. Not only unaided, but bitterly opposed, by all the monied influence of the country, the Democracy have fought a noble battle to sustain our free institutions—to shield the poor laboring man from the avaricious oppression of the Banker and the speculator;—they have been defeated—but where is the honest freeman who would not glory in belonging to such a party!—who would not rather be defeated as a *Democrat* of 1840, than to triumph as a new-born *Whig!*

The Democracy have been beaten; but by what means? Such as do honor to freemen, engaged in good causes? *No*; by the secret influences of treason, by the darkest frauds—by bribery and corruption—by humbuggeries and farce;—means which, if success triumph long in our land, will render the elective franchise a mockery and a by-word, and our institutions those of free Government a signal failure.

Then, Mr. Editor, let every Democrat stand to the good cause:—we have no reason for despondency. Let us recollect that

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amidst her worshippers."

We have no Abolitionists in our ranks—no United States Bank men—no Internal Improvement men—no Tariff men, and no old Federalists;—all these distinctions have been lopped off, and have joined the Whigs—those organized, is so glorious a cause, another campaign must proclaim our country's redemption, by the complete triumph of the Democracy.

A DEMOCRAT FOREVER!

Breakers Ahead.—The Legislature of Vermont, says the Baltimore Sun, has passed a resolution condemning Congress for the action in the New Jersey case, and another

In favor of increasing the Tariff!

Here is an earnest of what may be expected from every Whig Legislature, North of the Potomac.

That a Whig Legislature should condemn Congress for giving the Democratic members their seat is what might be expected; but this is the second attempt of that Legislature to violate the sacred compact of the Constitution; and they will never stop, (if the people continue them in power) until the Union is dissolved, or a civil war the consequence of their diabolical measures.

Think upon this, ye Southern Whigs!

North Carolinian.

POSTSCRIPT.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

We are indebted to the Raleigh Register of Tuesday last, received by last mail, for the particulars below, which we crowd in this week, with some difficulty:

The Legislature of North Carolina convened in this City yesterday, at the new Capitol, about 3 o'clock, P. M. The attendance was very full in both branches.

In the Senate, Col. A. Joyner, of Halifax, (Whig) was chosen Speaker on the first trial, having received 27 votes out of 49.

Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe, was the opposing Candidate, and received 21 votes.

Thomas G. Strong, of Franklin, was elected Principal Clerk, and Henry W. Miller, of this City, Clerk Assistant, without opposition.

Green Hill, of Wake, was elected Principal Doorkeeper, and Jesse Carter, of Rutherford, Assistant.

In the House of Commons, William A. Graham, Esq., of Orange, (Whig) was chosen Speaker on motion, without the formality of a vote. Charles Manly, of this City, was chosen Principal Clerk and Edmund B. Freeman, of the same place, Clerk Assistant.

In the Commons, Messrs. Pinch and Andrews were elected Door-keepers—the former Principal and the latter Assistant.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 10th instant, by Jacob A. Myers, Esq., Mr. JOHN WALLER to Miss ELIZA MULL.

In Davie County, on the 12th instant, by Jacob Williams, Esq., Mr. THOMAS H. DENT to Miss LUCINDA ELLIOTT.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

At his plantation, in this County, on Saturday morning of the 14th instant, Mr. JOHN HIELICK, of this town, in the 54th year of his age. Mr. H. was an active and estimable member of the Lutheran Church; in his life, he illustrated fully the influence of the moral and christian virtues.—He gained the esteem of all who knew him, by the consistency of his conduct, his kindness, and hospitality; he was a kind husband, a kind father, and a kind neighbor; by his death, his family and the Church of which he was a member for thirty-two years, have sustained a great loss.—[Com.

HEAD QUARTERS,

SALISBURY, Nov. 20, 1840.

Attention!—Officers of the 54th Regiment:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Courthouse in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 5th of December next, at 10 o'clock, A M, with Side Arms, for Drill. By Order of

R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.

J. M. Brown, Adj't. 68tp

PETERS' PILLS

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELER'S.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Houck's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS,

Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

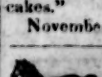
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS,

WE have just received a large and *fresh* supply of the celebrated *New Lebanon Shakers'* **Garden Seeds,** of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes." C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

November 13, 1840.



Strayed or Stolen,

FROM Daniel H. Cress' Lot, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 12th inst., a large BAY HORSE, with Saddle, Bridle, &c. Said horse was shod before. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

BENJ. F. HYDE.

Rowan Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

TO HIRE, in the country, A smart, active negro WOMAN, accustomed to house work. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at This Office.

The Markets.

AT SALISBURY, NOVEMBER 20, 1840.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	40 a	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	30 a 35	Nails,	7½ a 8
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 20
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4½ a
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	9 a	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	25 a	Salt, (bu)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	$3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	$4 25 a $4 50	Steel, (blister	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	80 a	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	100	Whiskey,	30 a

AT FAYETTEVILLE, NOVEMBER 7, 1840.

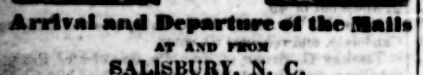
Brandy, (peach)	45 a 50	Feathers,	25 a 37½
Do (apple)	37 a 42	Lard,	9 a 10
Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses,	33 a 37½
Beeswax,	25	Nails,	6½ a 7
Butter,	15 a 25	Salt, (bushel)	76
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Do (sk)	$2 50 a $2 87½
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Sugar, (brown)	9½ a 12
Cotton,	7 a 9	Do (lump)	16
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	40 a 50	Tobacco, (leaf)	4 a 4½
Candles,	17	Wheat,	80
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	30
Flour,	$4 25 a $5 25	Wool,	15 a 20

AT CHERAW, S. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1840.

Beef, (scarce)	4 a 6	Flour,	$5 50 a $6
Bacon,	8 a 9½	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	15 a 25	Lard, (scarce)	11 a 12½
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Molasses,	35 a 50
Bagging,	20 a 28	Oats,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Salt, (sack)	$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	50 a 62½	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., NOV. 11, 1840.

Beef,	5 a 7	Cotton,	6 a 9
Bacon,	9 a 10	Corn,	62
Butter,	18 a 25	Flour,	$5 50
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	24 a 28	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	Molasses,	45 a 56
Coffee,	14 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50



Arrival and Departure of the Mails

AT AND FROM

SALISBURY, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL—*via. Greensboro,' &c.:*

Arrives daily, at 11 o'clock, a. m, and Departs daily at 7 o'clock, a. m.

NORTHERN—*via. Pittsboro',* &c.

Arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 night, and Departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock, a. m.

SOUTHERN:

Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Departs Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays at 12 m.

WESTERN—*via. Asheville, &c.:*

Arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays at 8 o'clock p. m., and Departs Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, a. m.

WESTERN—*via. Statesville:*

Arrives Sundays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock p. m., and Departs Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

CHERAW MAIL:

Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 4 p. m., and Departs Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays at 4 a. m.

HUNTSVILLE MAIL—*via. Mocksville:*

Arrives Fridays at 5 p. m., and Departs next days at 6 a. m.

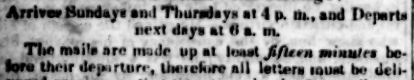
FAYETTEVILLE—*via. Carthage:*

Arrives Sundays and Thursdays at 4 p. m., and Departs next days at 6 a. m.

The mails are made up at least *fifteen minutes* before their departure, therefore all letters must be delivered previous to that time to go by the first mail.

H. W. CONNER, P. M.

October 9, 1840.



NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine, is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE

February 21, 1840. F

BLANKS,

Of every description for sale, at this Office.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to 2nd Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840. F

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1740. 1y

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

TO WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Watch and Clock Repairer, to whom he will give constant work and good wages.

None but those of sober and industrious habits need apply.

DAVID L. POOL.

Salisbury, N. C., October 30, 1840. tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed to the country, has appointed Col. A. W. Brandon his Agent, for settling his business in the Town of Salisbury. Col. B. may be found at all times at the Rowan Hotel, where all persons indebted to me are invited to call and make settlement immediately.

WM. D. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstances could induce me to make this urgent call upon my friends for settlement. W. D. C.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840. F

Splendid Stock of Fresh Groceries, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

MR. ROUECHE

ANNOUNCES to his customers, friends and the public in general, that he is now receiving from the Charleston market, a large and fresh supply of articles in his line of business—among which will be found,

All kinds of Fresh Crackers;
All kinds of Wines and Liquors:
Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses,

Wholesale or Retail;

Oranges; and every other article in the grocery line ever brought to this market.

Mr. R. invites all wishing articles in his line to give him a call.

Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1840. tf.

Second and Last Call.

MR. ROUECHE now gives notice, that such notes and accounts as were due him previous ot the last Superior Court, if not paid immediately, will be put out for collection. Necessity compels him to adopt this course.

Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1840. tf.

Book Bindery.

WILLIAM HUNTER, *Book-Binder.*

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. F

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING STONE,

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South o Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

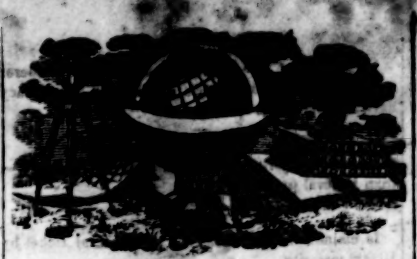
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf



SALISBURY

Female Academy.

THE Exercises of this institution were resumed on Monday, November 2nd, under the charge of Mr. BAKER. Terms as heretofore—$8, $10 or $12 50 for the different classes. Music on the Piano and Guitar, $25 each.

Salisbury, Nov. 6, 1840. 4w

ROWAN HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers* and *Boarders*.

His **Table** and **Bar** will be supplied with the best the market and surroundnig country affords.

His **Stables** spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

PRODUCE

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber offers his services in the Commission Business, for the Sale and Shipment of Country Produce.

He will receive in store and sell any article of Produce, *free of Storage*, for commission of 2½ per cent., where the articles are without limits;—when limited, a reasonable storage will be charged.

He will ship Cotton, or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making *liberal cash advances* for a commission of 2½ per cent. on the cash advanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

Groceries,

With a mixed Stock of other Goods,

All which he will sell at the lowest prices, Wholesale or Retail, for cash or produce.

The subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining Counties of North Carolina, will enable him to receive a liberal patronage. D. MALLOY.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 18, 1840. 3m

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Public, that they are still engaged in carrying on

A TANNERY,

At their old stand in Rowan county, near China Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their unremitting personal attention, together with their late improvement in their system of Tanning, to be able to manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and on as cheap terms as any made in this country.

They now have on hand a very large and superior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.——☞ Dry and green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

Also, will be made, on short notice, Blacksmiths' Bellows—worth from eight to twenty dollars—varying according to size.

☞ They invite all persons wishing to purchase Leather, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. & W. C. MILLER.

Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840. tf.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 14th inst., a negro boy, who says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to Henry Strickland, who lives near Springfield in the State of Georgia. Said boy is a very likely mulatto, five feet seven inches high—had on when committed Kentucky jeans coat and pants and tow shirt.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

W. WOMACK, Jailor.

October 17 1840. F

Taken Up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Rowan county, on the 3rd of November, 1840, a negro man by the name of JOHN SEARS, claiming himself to be free. Said Johnsie 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complected, with a scar on his left cheek from a burn. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. NOAH ROBERTS, Jailor.

Salisbury, Nov. 6, 1840. F

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Cowan, dec'd, will offer for Sale, at the late residence of said Jos. Cowan, on the 5th day of January, 1841, all the personal property belonging thereto, consisting of

Twenty-four Negroes,

being Men, Women, and Children;

—ALSO—

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS; COTTON, CORN, RYE, OATS, FODDER, HAY, FARMING TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

With various other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be allowed, upon giving bond and approved security for the purchase money—all sums under five dollars, cash.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as the creditors of the estate will not admit no longer indulgence.—And all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement or payment within legal time, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN F. COWAN, Admr.

November 6, 1840. 64ts

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov. Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. C. K WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840. F

Look Up!

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers for sale or rent his HOUSE and LOT, in Salisbury—situated on main street north-east of the Courthouse. In addition to a good Dwelling House, there are two well arranged Shops on the Lot—a Blacksmith and a Wood Shop, and both in good repair; also, a good Kitchen, Stables and a fine Garden.

He also offers the following Tracts of Valuable Land for sale, to wit:—a tract lying on both sides of Royal's Creek, adjoining Tobias Miller and Levi Trexler, containing

33 ACRES.

Another tract adjoining Daniel Boger, Jacob Walton, and others, containing

51 1-2 ACRES.

Another tract adjoining the one above mentioned,

Containing 77 Acres.

Another tract, lying about 2½ miles from Salisbury, adjoining Martin Klutts and others, containing

144 ACRES.

And LAST and BEST, a first rate track, lying on the waters of Crane Creek, about 2½ miles east from Salisbury, containing

323 Acres,

On which there is an excellent

GRIST MILL AND SAW MILL,

both in good repair and constant use.

Persons wishing to purchase valuable property of the above description, would do well to call on the subscriber, and view his premises, as he is determined to sell. JOHN FIELICK.

Salisbury, Nov. 6, 1840. F

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramseur of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

Valuable Land FOR Sale.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good flush branch running through it.—The remainder of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. tf.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and afforded to subscribers at $2 50 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or $3 if not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the *Alexanders*, the *Polks*, and their brave compatriots periled their all, on the 20th May, 1775, could find at all times an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The JEFFERSONIAN will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the *spirit of monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is that it robs the MANY, *impercepibly*, to enrich the FEW:—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which ineterminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed* before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the JEFFERSONIAN. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers the *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the JEFFERSONIAN will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the partizan presses of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of *Morals, Literature, Agriculture*, and the *Mechanic Arts*, shall not be neglected. With the closest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, *postage paid*, to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Any person who will procure *six* subscribers, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions. JOS. W. HAMPTON.

November 6, 1840.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

☞ The LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $2 each, according to the size; and the Phœnix Bitters in bottles, at $1 or $2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER, *of Salisbury.*
SPRINGS & SHANKLE, *Concord, N. C.*

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by Dr. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the **Cabinet-Making Business,** IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.